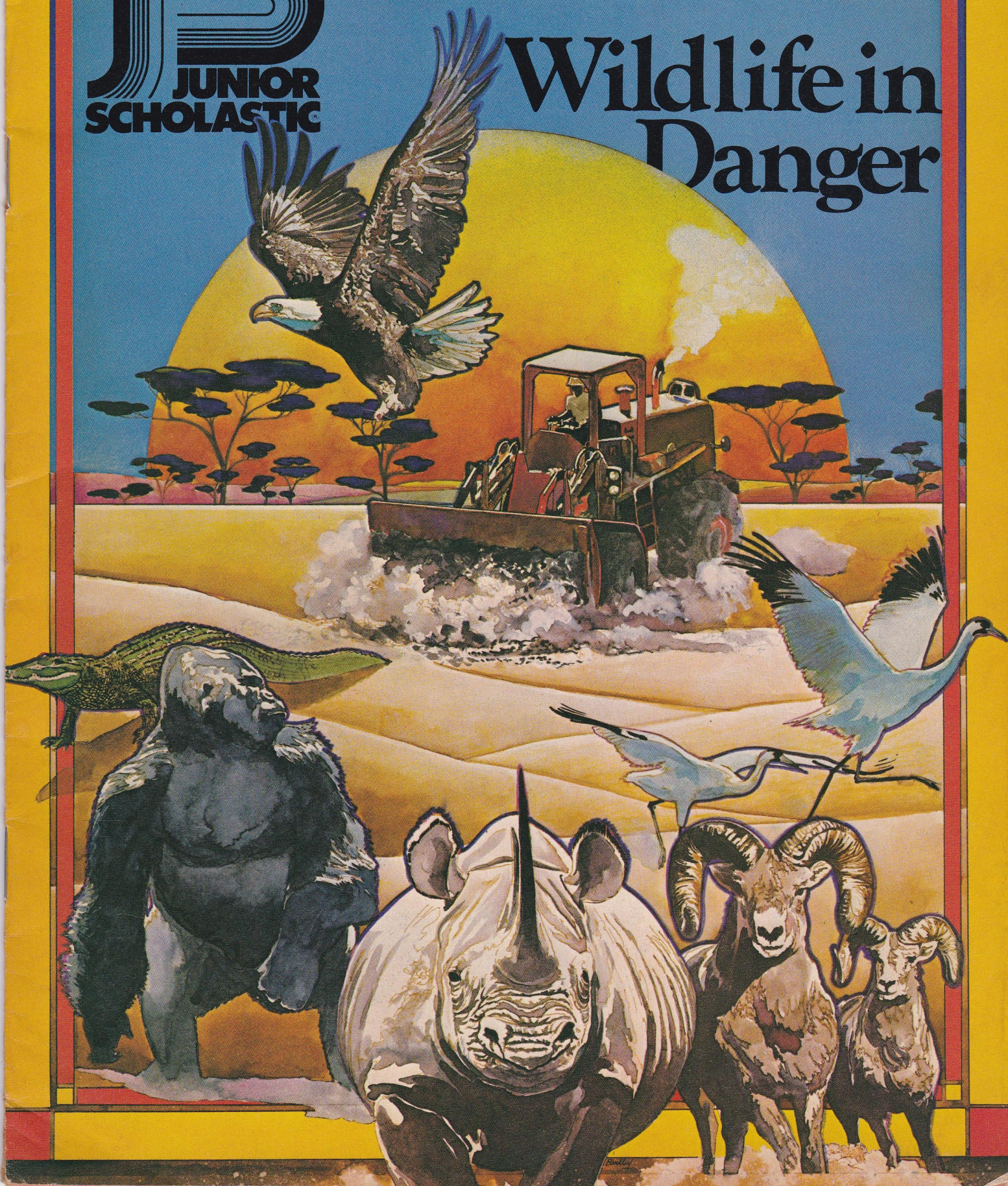


JS
JUNIOR
SCHOLASTIC

Wildlife in Danger



Who says an astringent cleanser has to leave your face flaky and dry?

Introducing the astringent that's tough on oil, but feels easy on your skin. New Noxzema®

Antiseptic Skin Cleanser actually cleans your face *without* over-stripping your skin.

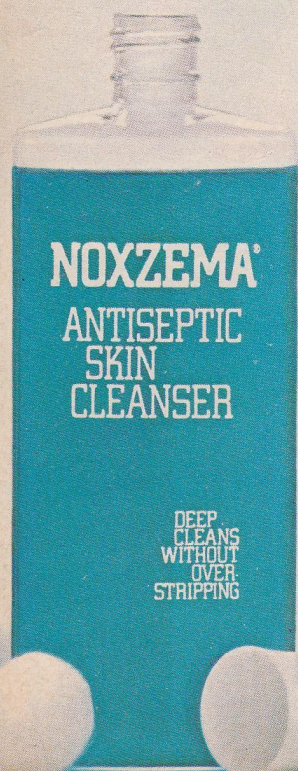
The reason? A special *propoxylated* skin softener you won't find in other astringents.

The result? Fresher, cleaner, clearer skin that doesn't feel flaky or dry. Noxzema Antiseptic Skin Cleanser fights bac-

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Try New Noxzema Antiseptic Skin Cleanser. It's tough on oil, but feels easy on your skin.

Made by Noxzema. The people who take your skin seriously.



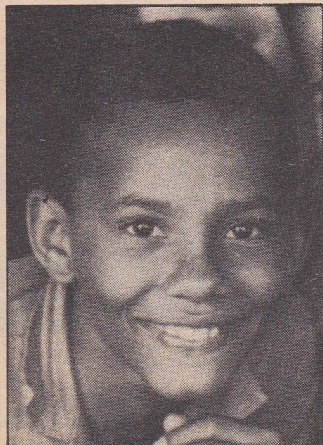
New! Noxzema Antiseptic Skin Cleanser



JS

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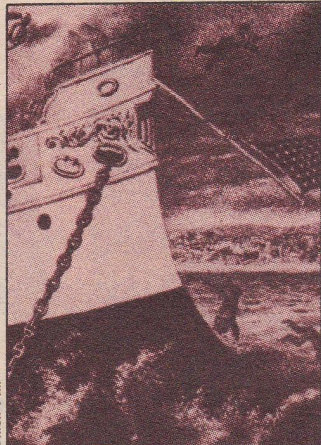


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Coming March 22: a preview issue of the new *Junior Scholastic*. In this full-color issue you'll travel to China, explore our 49th state, find out why TV ads for children may be banned, and relive the days when women fought for the right to vote.

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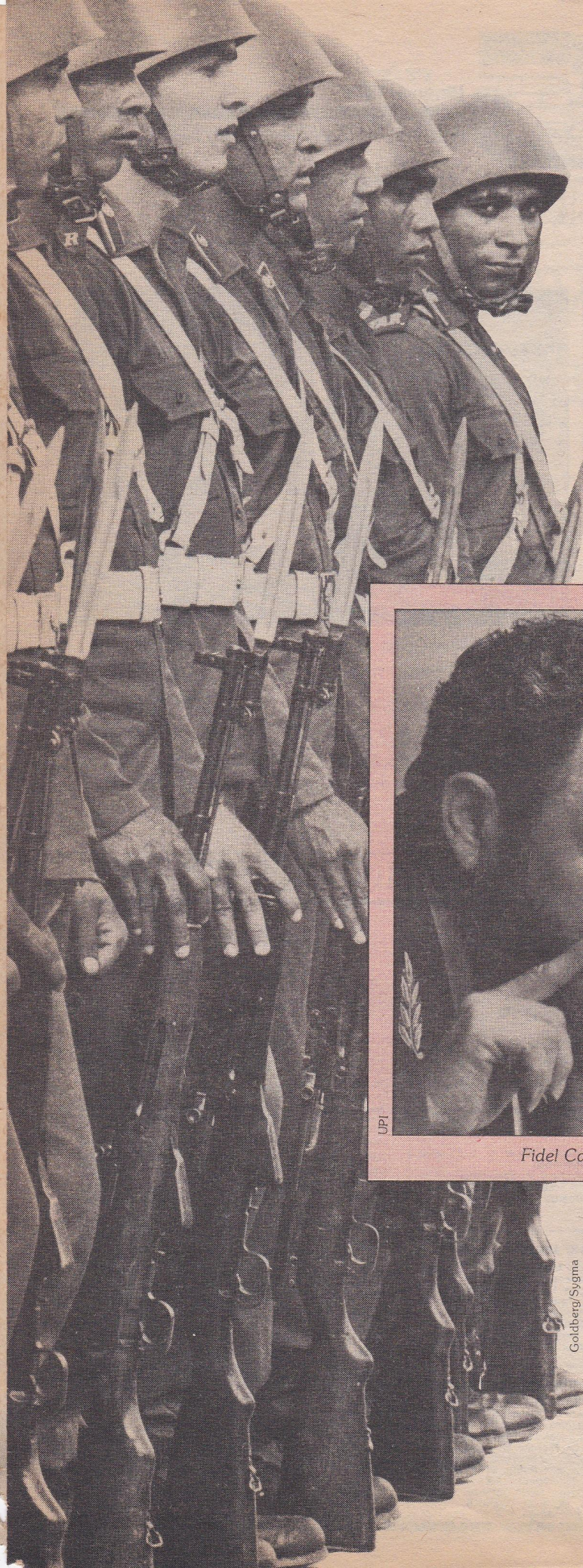
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CUBA-



Fidel Castro

Goldberg/Sygma

The jeep bumped along the dirt road. The driver had been told to turn off the main highway, and follow a dirt road that led to a small farming village. The sound of the arriving jeep attracted the attention of everyone in the village. They came rushing from their houses.

"Fidel! Fidel!" they called.

Riding in the jeep was Fidel Castro, the prime minister of Cuba. As the jeep came to a stop, Castro stepped out. The people immediately surrounded him.

"Fidel," one woman said. "The work shoes we were promised never arrived at the store."

"Fidel," a young farm worker called, "we need more help cutting the sugar cane. There are not enough workers to meet the quota."

Castro nodded his head and listened carefully. He stroked his bushy, black beard.

"Oh, Fidel," an old woman said, as she tugged on the sleeve of his green army uniform. "Thank you so much for getting the doctor to examine my husband's eyes. He's much better now."

Castro put his arm around the old woman and all the people in the village smiled with approval.

Twenty Years in Power

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the Cuban revolution. Castro and his forces took power on January 1, 1959, ousting a corrupt dictator.

TWENTY YEARS OF COMMUNISM

Many times in the 20 years since then, Castro has visited the villages of Cuba, talking with the people. He seems to take an interest in their problems. Before he came to power, few poor peasants got an education. Their children often went hungry.

Today, the Cuban government provides a free education for everyone. More than 96 percent of the people in Cuba can read and write. Government lunch and food programs insure that no one in Cuba goes hungry. Free medical care is available to everyone.

Tough Problems

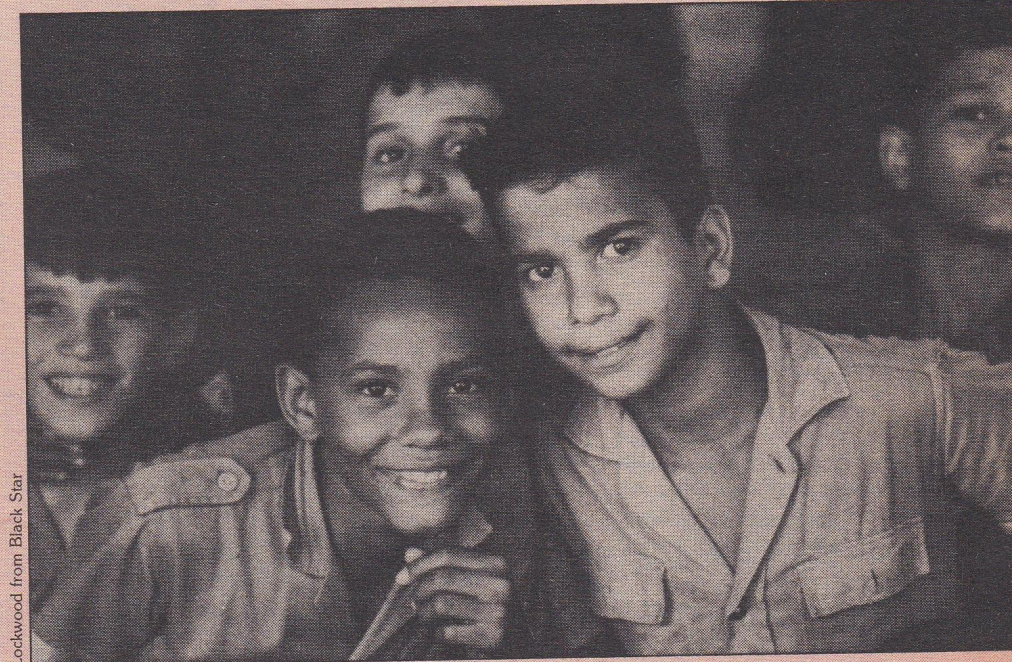
Today most Cubans live better than they ever did before. But there are shortages of many products. Cubans may purchase only one pair of dress shoes a year, for example. Laborers and farmers may buy as many pairs of work shoes as they need. But dress shoes—such as office workers wear—are hard to get.

Many items in Cuba are rationed. People may purchase only one new pair of pants and one new shirt a year. Coffee, a favorite drink in Cuba, is in short supply. No one may purchase more than one ounce of coffee a week.

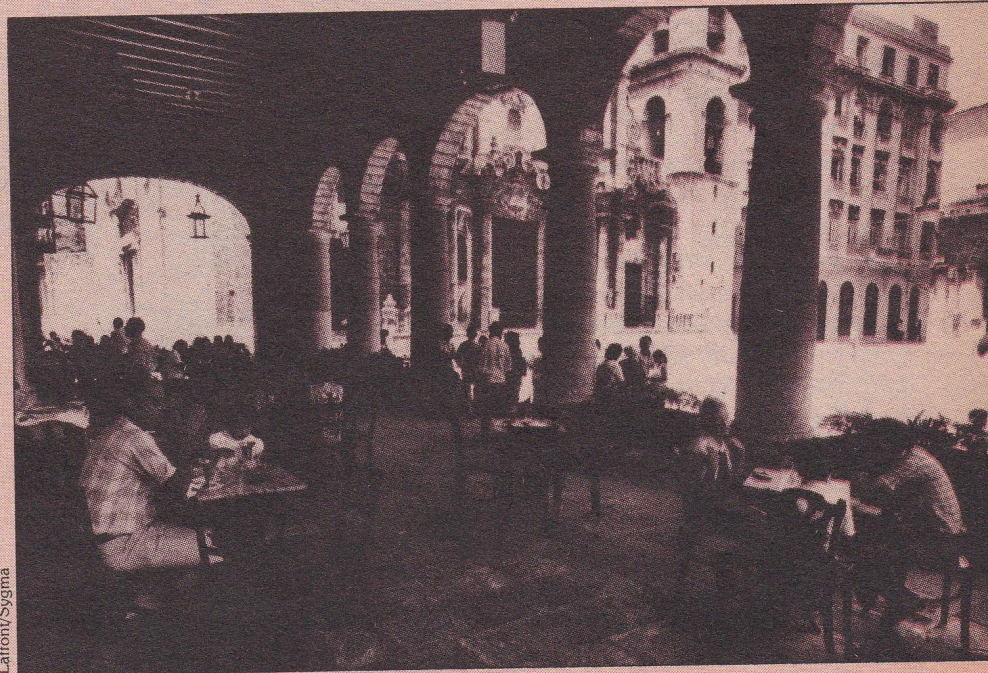
Rarely are new cars seen in Cuba. Instead, old American cars, dating back to the 1950's, rumble over the roads.

"There have to be some great mechanics down here to keep these old

When Fidel Castro came to power in 1959, he was greeted with cheers—and U.S. support. But all that ended when Castro turned Cuba into a Communist nation. What's it like in Cuba today—after 20 years of communism?



Today all Cuban children attend school at least through the sixth grade.



In the older section of Havana, people relax in an open-air cafe.

cars running," one American visitor joked.

Even Havana, the capital of Cuba, looks drab and a bit run-down. Before 1959, Havana was a playground for tourists. Beautiful beaches and hotels stretched out to the sea. Today

the hotels are old and in need of repair.

Hard Times

Cuba today is a poor country. It has fertile soil and large deposits of nickel ore. But it must import many

products, including most of its oil. Each year, the cost of what Cuba imports is more than the value of what it sells to other countries.

Cuba's chief product is sugar. Four years ago, sugar sold for up to 65 cents a pound. In the past two years, however, the price has nose dived to seven or eight cents a pound.

Nickel and tobacco are also important sources of cash income. But the price of nickel has also dropped. And a three-year drought has hurt tobacco production.

Low prices and falling production mean hard times in Cuba. Exports provide the cash Cuba needs to buy modern machinery and technology. Cuba needs modern industry and agriculture in order to end shortages and rationing.

The U.S. and Cuba

In the beginning of the 1960's, Castro declared Cuba a Communist nation. Hopes for a freely-elected government vanished. To this day, Cubans are not allowed to travel outside their country. Freedom of the press does not exist. No one may openly oppose the Communist way of doing things.

The U.S. and Cuba have been enemies for the past two decades. Problems began soon after Castro came to power. At that time, more than half of Cuba's trade was with the U.S. But things soon turned sour. Cuba angered the U.S. by seizing U.S.-owned property. The U.S. cut back on its purchases of Cuban sugar. Cuba then seized U.S. property in Cuba worth nearly \$2 billion. In January, 1961, the U.S. broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba. Cuba turned to the Soviet Union for trade and economic help. By the 1970's, nearly 70 percent of Cuba's trade was with Communist countries.

Not until 1975 was there a thaw in relations. U.S. Senators and businessmen visited Cuba. A Cuban ballerina performed in the U.S. And, slowly, U.S. tourists began to visit the Communist island.

U.S. travelers to Cuba were given a warm welcome. The Cubans liked them. "We have nothing against the American people," they said. "It is the U.S. government that we quarrel with."



Boy with toy gun in front of poster for 20th anniversary of Castro regime.

For a time it looked as though the U.S. and Cuba were ready to renew ties. But suddenly, in 1975, Cuba sent its troops to fight in Africa. A revolution was in progress in Angola. Cuban troops helped the pro-Communist side win power. Two years later, Cuban troops joined another fight, this time in Ethiopia.

Once again, U.S. interest in Cuba turned to anger.

A Look Ahead

Dr. Carmelo Mesa-Lego, an expert on Cuba, says the island has one of the more stable governments in the Western Hemisphere. He doubts that Castro can be expelled from power. That could happen only if Castro made a colossal mistake, such as allowing prices to get completely out of hand.

There is little chance of that, however. Cuba does not suffer from inflation. While there are shortages of shoes and shirts, there is no crime in the streets. The people may be poor, by U.S. standards, but they get enough food and their children go to school.

Most experts agree that Castro is popular among the Cuban people. They say that if free elections were held tomorrow, Castro would win.

As Fidel Castro himself has said: "Man doesn't need much to live. We have some facilities here: fishing, hunting, movies, if necessary. The clothing we use is usually a uniform. There is no need to change suits all day if we go out. We are all uniformed. We have all we need." ☆

YOUR TURN

1. Why are there shortages of many consumer products in Cuba?
2. Why did the U.S. break off relations with Cuba in 1961?
3. What is the main idea of this article?
 - a. Cuba's economy has been hurt by falling prices and low production.
 - b. While Cuba remains a poor country, life has improved for most of its people.
 - c. The U.S. and Cuba can't get along.
 - d. Cuba has a Communist government.

SKILL?QUIZ

READ A MAP: CUBA TODAY

Have you ever had trouble locating a place on the map? You want to find a certain city—and there are *hundreds* of names filling the map. How will you ever find the city you're looking for?

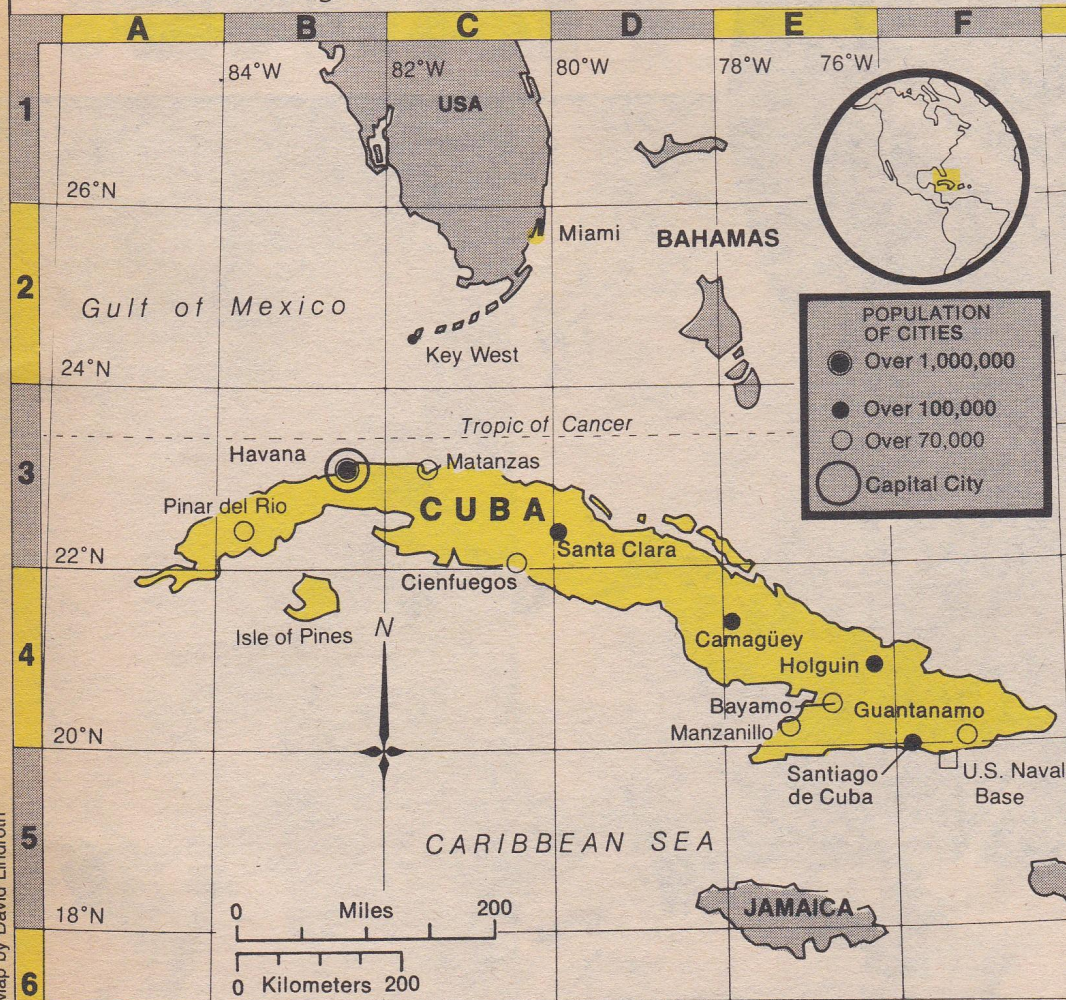
One way is to use latitude and longitude (see Sept. 21, 1978 JS, p. 20). The map of Cuba below includes lines of latitude and longitude.

But what if you don't know the latitude and longitude of the place you're looking for? Don't despair. You can find places on many maps even if you don't know the exact latitude and longitude.

Look at the map below. Notice the letters along the top and the numbers running down the left side. These are called *letter and number coordinates*.

These coordinates divide the map into boxes, making it possible to quickly find any place on the map.

The index of a map or atlas lists all the places on the map in alphabetical order. It also lists the letter and number coordinates for each place. Below is part of the index for the map of Cuba. Use it to answer the questions below.



CUBA: FACTS TO KNOW

Area: 44,218 sq. miles, almost as large as Pennsylvania.

Population: 9,600,000 (est.); 60% urban; 40% rural.

Government: Dictatorship controlled by Prime Minister Fidel Castro and the Communist party.

Economy: Government owns all business and 70% of farmland. Chief crops are sugar, tobacco, citrus fruits, rice, sugar cane, vegetables. Lack of funds has slowed growth of industry.

Language: Spanish.

Literacy: 96%.

Life Expectancy: 60 years.

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BayamoE 4
CamagueyE 4
CienfuegosC 3
GuantanamoF 4
HavanaB 3
HolguinE 4
ManzanilloE 4
MatanzasC 3
Pinar del RioB 3
Santiago de CubaF 4

1. What are the letter/number coordinates for the city of Havana? _____

2. Just south of Guantanamo is a U.S. installation. What is it? _____

3. The Isle of Pines is not listed in the index. What would be its letter/number coordinates? _____

4. What city (not listed in the index) is located at D 3? _____

5. What cities located at E 4 have a population over 100,000? _____ and _____

6. What would be the letter/number coordinates for Key West, Florida? _____

7. What is the air distance in

miles between Matanzas in Cuba and Key West, Florida? _____

8. What is the same distance in kilometers? _____

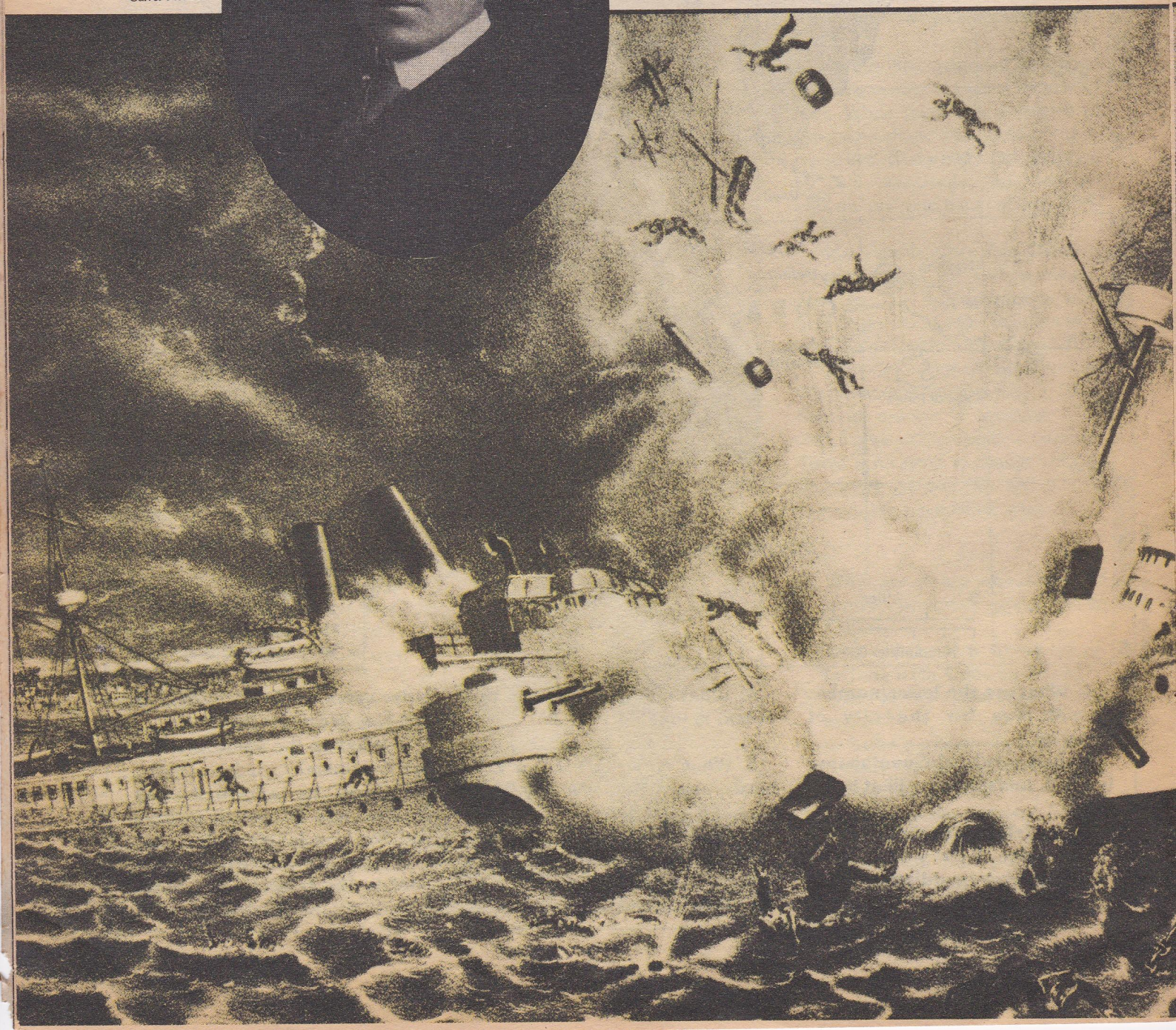
9. What city is located at approximately 20° north latitude and 76° west longitude? _____

10. To the nearest degree, what is the latitude and longitude of Miami, Florida? _____

REMEMBER THE MAINE!

The explosion of the Maine (below) killed 260 U.S. sailors. The cause of the disaster was never learned. But Hearst (right) blamed Spain, and used his newspaper to demand war.

Culver Pictures



William Randolph Hearst wanted to publish the biggest and best newspaper in New York City. He'd do anything for that dream—even push the United States into war!

by Stacia Robbins

CAST

John Lane, city editor
of the *New York Journal*
William Randolph Hearst, publisher of the *New York Journal*
Paul Goldberg, reporter
Sam Spear, reporter
Len Miller, reporter
Millie Drew, file clerk

ACT ONE

The action opens in the newsroom of the New York Journal in the year 1895.

John Lane: I've called this meeting to introduce our new boss, from California. I want you to welcome Mr. William Randolph Hearst.

Hearst (smiling): You folks may have heard rumors about me. You may have heard that I'm that brash, young upstart who wants to set the New York newspaper world on its ear. Well, those rumors are true! That's why I bought this run-down old newspaper. We're going to do the impossible—turn this paper around and make it the greatest in New York, or even in the entire country.

Goldberg: Mr. Hearst, since Joseph Pulitzer is the number one publisher today, don't you think he may have something to say about your plans?

Hearst: Oh sure, Pulitzer will have plenty to say. (He grins.) But what he's going to say is "ouch!" (Grins again.) I know I'm up against tough competition, but I have some tricks up my sleeve and maybe a surprise or two for Mr. Pulitzer and his *New York World*. And I'm ready to spend whatever money is necessary to do it.

Miller: What do you have in mind, boss?

Hearst: Lots of scandal, crime, and gossip. That's what people like to read about.

Lane: But Mr. Hearst, this is a family paper. We'll lose all the readers we have if we print that kind of stuff.

Hearst: What readers? This poor rag doesn't have enough readers to fill a bathtub. The first thing we'll do is hire the best writers around. I think we can even hire away some of the *World's* staff.

Spear (wisecracking): Why don't we just open an employment office in the *World* building?

Hearst: That's a great idea! Young man, you just earned yourself a bonus.

Lane (looking worried): Well, if you really want to arouse interest, Mr. Hearst, what people like to read about is war.

Hearst: You're right! We'll see what we can do about that, Mr. Lane. After all, there's always a war someplace.

ACT TWO

The same newsroom two years later, in 1897.

Miller: I wouldn't have thought it possible, but a lot of Hearst's wild ideas have paid off. The latest sales figures show that our paper has almost caught up with *The World*.

Spear: I can't believe the money he's poured into this scandal sheet! Everything he does sells newspapers—from giving free soup and warm sweaters to the poor, to advertising on billboards, to sending out brass bands and parades. It's unbelievable.

Goldberg: He's even got an interesting little war to report.

Spear: Yeah, he's sure milking that revolution in Cuba for all it's worth.

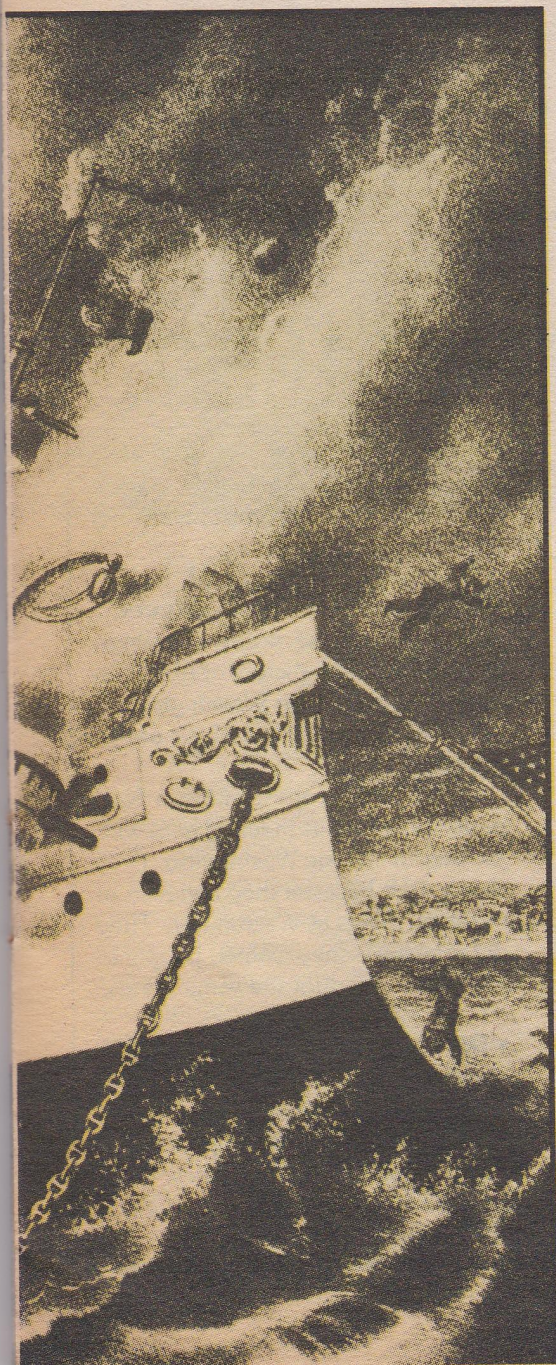
Goldberg (grinning): For more than it's worth, you mean.

Millie Drew (stops by their desks): How can you fellows sound so skeptical? Why, those Spaniards are being just terrible to the Cuban people. Cuba only wants its freedom from Spain—just as we wanted our freedom from England. Only...

Miller: ...only the Spaniards are doing such horrible things, right?

Drew: That's right!

Miller: Yes, I know. Those Spaniards chase Cubans in the streets and cut off their hands—or their heads. They bayonet people in their beds and they shoot babies lying in their mothers' arms, etcetera, etcetera, etcetera. (Tum page.)



Goldberg: And you read every word of it in the pages of the *Journal*.

Miller (seriously): It's all made up, Millie. All those stories of Spanish horrors are lies. Those stories are printed because that's what people like to read.

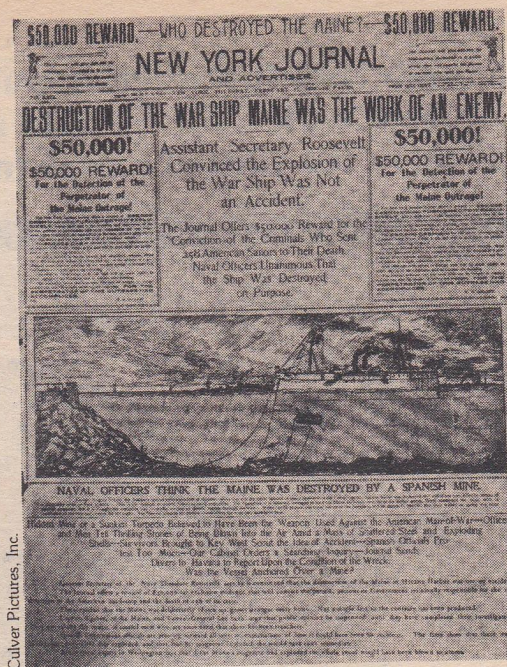
Spear (smirks): And it's working. People are buying the *Journal* like it's candy.

Drew (shocked): I don't believe you! But I do believe what I read in our newspaper. And I think we should send in the Marines to help those poor Cubans! (She storms off.)

Goldberg (throws up his hands): See? There are millions of Millies out there—all crying for war with Spain. All because of Hearst. He really has the public in his pocket.

Miller: Do you think Mr. Hearst really believes in the Cuban cause?

Spear (grins): Sure, but he believes



Culver Pictures, Inc.

The front page of Hearst's New York Journal for Feb. 17, 1898

in his own cause more. And that's to be the most successful newspaper publisher in the United States!

ACT THREE

The office of the city editor, on the evening of February 15, 1898. The phone rings.

John Lane (grabs phone): Hello?

Hearst (his voice is heard over the phone): Hello! I just came from the theater and had a message to call you immediately. What is the important news?

Lane: The U.S. battleship *Maine* has been blown up in Havana harbor.

Hearst (yells excitedly): Good heavens, what have you done with the story?

Lane: I put it on the front page, of course.

Hearst: Have you put anything else on the front page?

Lane: Only the other big news stories of the day.

Hearst: There is no other big news! (Continued on p. 16)

SKILLS

How to Spot Propaganda

Free speech and a free press are cherished rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. But these freedoms can be abused, as William Randolph Hearst proved. Hearst printed sensational stories to sell newspapers. He was selling an idea, too. He wanted the U.S. to go to war with Spain. What Hearst was printing was propaganda.

The dictionary defines *propaganda* as "ideas, information, or rumors spread deliberately in order to help a cause, person, or institution."

Propaganda is used to influence people. It stretches the truth in order to sway people's opinion. Hearst, once again, is a good example. He stretched the truth about the sinking of the battleship *Maine* to suit himself.

Recognizing Propaganda

Propaganda can be hard to spot. It's not always easy to distinguish between propaganda and facts. You should get in the habit of asking your-

self questions about what you read, hear, and see. Here are a few things to remember:

- **Be sure you're getting all the facts.** Propaganda often uses facts to mislead—to sell an idea. Ask yourself: Are you getting all the facts? Are the facts correct? Or are you being told only one side of the story? People who write propaganda often use only those facts which back up their side of the story.

- **Watch out for scapegoats.** A scapegoat is a person or thing which gets all the blame for a problem. People who use scapegoats are not being completely honest, and may be using propaganda.

- **Beware of name-calling.** Certain words arouse strong feelings in people. Propaganda often uses words that people dislike to label someone or something. Examples of such words are: "warmonger," "pacifist," "Communist," "Nazi," "alien," and

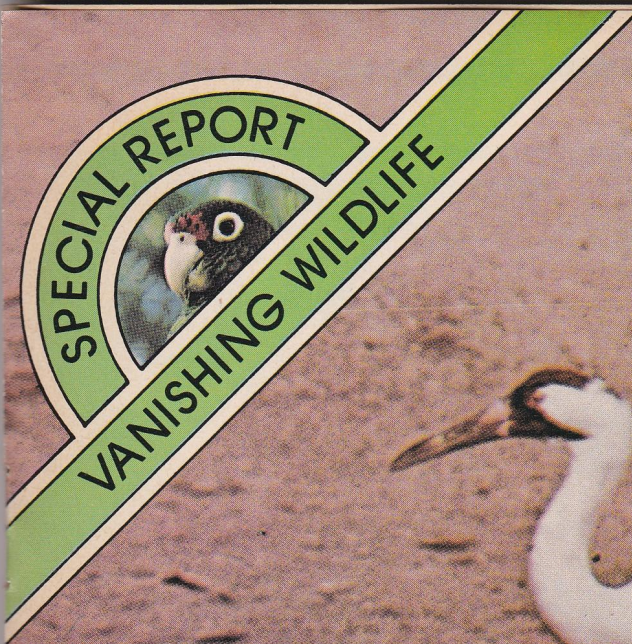
"imperialist." Instead of accurately describing a person's beliefs, propaganda tries to slap an unpopular label on them.

- **Look out for "flag-wavers."**

Words can arouse positive feelings, too. The name or picture of Abraham Lincoln and George Washington recall some of the highest ideals of this country.

In the 1930's, the American Nazi party decorated its meeting halls with pictures of George Washington. They didn't do it because they believed in the same things as Washington. They did it because they wanted people to think they stood for the same things.

- **Distrust simple solutions.** No situation is all black or all white. The truth is usually in the gray area in between. Be cautious when people tell you only one side of the story. Take the time to get the whole story. Check another source of information. ☆



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Wildlife in Danger

Can Animals Survive in a Modern World?

One hundred and fifty years ago, 60 million buffaloes roamed the plains of the American West. Today, only a few thousand remain.

Thirty years ago, there were more than 30,000 tigers in the world. Today, there are fewer than 2,000.

The buffalo and tiger are endangered species. They are not alone. More than 700 kinds of animals—mammals, birds, fish, and reptiles—are in danger of becoming extinct. These endangered species concern wildlife conservationists like Keith Schreiner of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Says Schreiner: "The world has just begun to wake up to the fact that if something isn't done, it will lose its most spectacular wildlife."

Some endangered species have familiar names: the Indian tiger, the Asian elephant, the polar bear, and the wolf. Others have strange-sounding names, like the shortnose sucker, the toothless blindcat, and the noisy scrub-bird.

In addition to the endangered species, there are several hundred "threatened species." The gray wolf is an example. This animal is still plentiful in some areas. But the total number throughout the world becomes less each year, due to hunting and trapping. Threatened species face serious danger unless steps are taken to protect them.

Danger: Man

What causes an animal species to become endangered? There are many reasons: floods, food shortages, and sometimes, disease. But more often than not, directly or indirectly, the reason is man.

Hunting—for profit or for sport—is probably the most serious direct threat to many of the world's animals. For some people, hunting is a business. They sell animals to zoos or valuable animal products, like furs, to dealers. Elephants, for example, are hunted for their ivory tusks, which can be sold for \$30 a pound. Some hunters are

(continued on page 12)

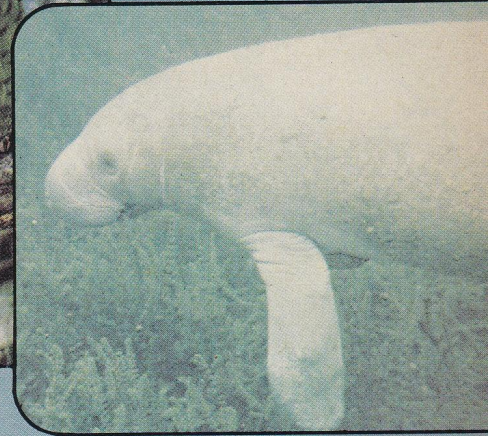


(1) Giant Garter Snake, (2) Southern Bald Eagle, (3) Polar Bear, (4) Galapagos Tortoise, (5) Indian Tiger, (6) Cheetah, (7) Japanese Sea Lion, (8) Whooping





The California Condor (far left), the Puerto Rico parrot (left), and the manatee (below) ... all endangered species.



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

(continued from page 9)

just sportsmen, who want animal trophies or souvenirs to take home with them.

Hunting isn't the only way man threatens wildlife. Wildlife conservationist Michael Frome lists several other reasons. Human population continues to increase, leaving less room for animals. More and more people are vacationing in wilderness areas once inhabited only by wildlife. Wildlife is also threatened, says Frome, by "... the construction of highways and electric power dams, the use of poisonous chemicals in agriculture and industry... (and) the harvesting of forests."

All these things have forced many animals from their natural ways of life. Some have been forced to leave their natural habitats. Others have had their living space drastically reduced. Some species, especially birds, have been forced to change their migratory patterns. Some animals can adjust to these changes, others can't.

Man the Helper

Yet there is a good side to the story, too. Although man has caused many animal species to

become endangered, he may also be their best hope for survival.

In recent years, a number of laws have been passed to protect endangered animals. The Endangered Species Act, passed by Congress in 1973, is the strongest law yet for wildlife conservation. Already, its impact has been felt. As a result of the law, the 116-million-dollar Tellico Dam Project in Tennessee was cancelled. Wildlife defenders argued successfully that the dam would destroy the natural habitat of the snail darter, a tiny fish.

Also in 1973, 80 nations negotiated a treaty limiting the international trade of certain animals and animal products, such as furs and tusks.

More than 600 animal species are protected by the treaty, but it hasn't been completely successful. Despite the treaty, says one law official, the illegal trade of animals and animal products "is a multimillion-dollar business."

Laws and treaties aren't the only way people are working to protect endangered animals. In the U.S. alone, 34 million acres have been set aside as wildlife refuges. And strange as it may seem, zoos offer hope to

endangered species as well. Zoos are not just places where animals are caged and put on display. A lot goes on behind the scenes. Scientific research and experimentation is done in breeding animals. There is hope that this breeding can help increase the numbers of some endangered animals. "We hope," says Theodore Reed of the National Zoo in Washington, DC, "that such animals, some of which no longer exist in the wild, can someday be reintroduced there."

You Can Help

Through laws and special care, the numbers of some endangered animals, like the whooping crane and the American alligator, have been increased. But there is still a long way to go. Are you concerned about helping endangered wildlife? If so, you can write to the following organizations for more information.

- National Audubon Society, 950 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022
- National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036

Wolves:

Should They Be Saved?



John H. Gerard/Montgomery

Outside of Alaska, only 1,500 wolves are left in the U.S. Should these animals be saved? Or are wolves—as many people say—a menace to people, cattle, and other wildlife?

“THEY'RE down there!” shouts David Mech, above the noise of the airplane engine. “Can’t see ’em now. They’re probably under the trees.” The small plane makes a slow circle above the treetops. Mech peers down at the ground below, watching for any sign of movement. When he finally spots the animals, he marks the exact position on a map.

For the past 19 years, Mech has made many such plane trips. His purpose: to study wolves. He knows what they will do and where they will go almost as well as the wolves themselves. A number of wolves wear Mech’s special electronic jewelry—collars with tiny battery-operated radios. Using signals transmitted by the radios, Mech has mapped the movements of wolves in northern Minnesota.

Mech hopes he can use this information to help save the wolf. The animal is in danger of becoming

extinct in most parts of the U.S. Except in Alaska, which has more than 10,000 wolves, fewer than 1,500 wolves are left in the U.S. Most are in northern Minnesota, where a big controversy is brewing.

Environmentalists and wildlife defenders want to protect the wolves in Minnesota. But many local residents, farmers, and hunters think wolves are a menace. They want to hunt and trap them.

Olof Roberg of Virginia, Minnesota, blames wolves for destroying wildlife near his home. “We (used to) see all kinds of animals—deer, moose, caribou, squirrel and others. Now... there’s not one living, except for a lonely little owl—not even a chipmunk left. I tell you, it’s the wolf! When there’s nothing left for the wolves to eat, they’ll move on. And we’ll have nothing.”

Others agree, and say that Minnesota should go back to a “bounty system.” Before the wolf was de-

clared an endangered species in 1967, rewards of up to \$35 were paid for killing a wolf. Now it is illegal to hunt and trap wolves. Anyone caught killing a wolf can be jailed for up to a year, or fined up to \$20,000.

The ban on killing wolves is openly ignored. Why? Many people believe that wolves are a menace. They claim that wolves sometimes attack cattle and other livestock.

Wolves are predators—they hunt and feed on other animals. Most of the time, they feed on deer. But every year, there are about 50 reports of cattle being killed by wolves. Farmers believe they should be allowed to trap wolves in order to protect their livestock.

Hunters are worried, too. If they aren’t allowed to kill wolves, hunters say, deer herds in northern Minnesota will soon be wiped out.

Wildlife defenders disagree. They argue that the problems caused by wolves are exaggerated.

(Please turn page)



They claim that only about half of the cattle killings can be traced to wolves. Often the culprit is the wolf's distant cousin—the coyote.

Deer aren't threatened by wolves either, they say. Last year, there were between 40,000 and 50,000 deer in northern Minnesota, according to the state's Department of Natural Resources. That number was actually higher than it was the year before.

Mech says that deer and wolves need each other to survive. They

are on opposite sides of a delicate balance of nature. The wolves rely on the deer as their main food source. And deer need the wolves to thin out the weak and old members of their herds. Without the wolves, Mech says, deer herds would become too large. There would not be enough vegetation to feed them all, and many deer would die of starvation.

Can the Wolf Be Saved?

Mech believes that the problem



Wolves have strong family ties. Most wolf packs are family groups.

may be solved by relocating the wolves in other areas. He and other wildlife experts are studying the possibility of relocating wolves in other states. Among the states being considered: Michigan, Wisconsin, New York, North Carolina, and Maine. Each of these states has large wilderness areas where wolves could roam without getting in man's way.

In 1974, Mech conducted an experiment in moving four wolves from northern Minnesota to northern Michigan. All four wolves successfully adjusted to their new home. Yet less than a year later, all four wolves had been killed. Two were shot, one was trapped and shot, and the other was hit by a car.

"The problem," Mech says, "is the human population. Next time we would want to do a more intensive public education effort." This means teaching people that the wolf is not a menace.

The wolf has a bad reputation to live down. Many people think of him as a man-eater. They remember the story of how the "Big Bad Wolf" terrorized Little Red Riding Hood.

Wildlife experts say the wolf is not as vicious as he is made out to be. There is no recorded case of a person being killed by a healthy wolf. And, say some wolf experts, wolves are not the animal killers people say they are. Wolves are often content to feed on the carcasses of animals already dead. But as Mech well knows, it's not easy to change people's attitudes.

Will the Wolf Survive?

What will happen to the wolf? Mech believes that if experiments in relocating wolves are successful, their chances for survival are good. Wolves, he explains, are fast breeders. A pack can double its number in a single year.

If wolves continue to kill deer and livestock, it will be difficult to convince people that the wolf is worth saving. The answer may be in making sure that wolves stay in wilderness areas. The less contact that wolves have with people, it seems, the better off both will be.

—Peter Oliver



MAR. 8-21

History Flashbacks

Mar. 10, 1876—Alexander Graham Bell makes history's first phone call. He calls his assistant—who is waiting in another room in the same house.

Mar. 15, 44 B.C.—Roman emperor Julius Caesar is killed by assassins.

Mar. 21, 1965—Martin Luther King, Jr. leads marchers out of Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, the state capital. Their purpose: to protest discrimination against blacks trying to vote.

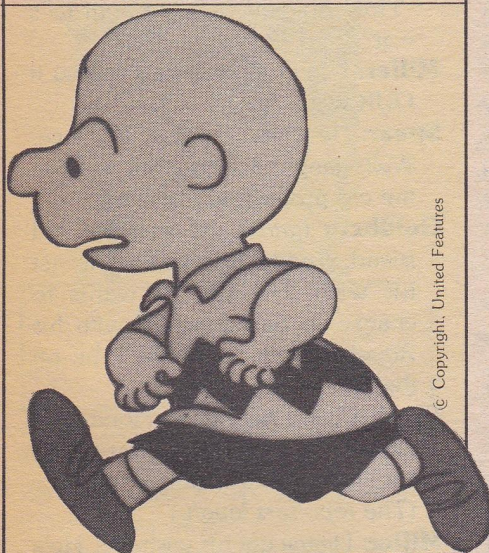
Special Days

Sat., Mar. 17—St. Patrick's Day. Ireland's patron saint died on this date in about 461 A.D.

Wed., Mar. 21—The first day of Spring. Time to get rid of those winter blues.

TV Tips

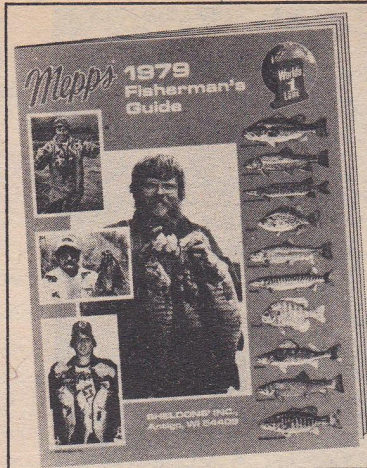
Sun., Mar. 18—*The Jericho Mile* (ABC-TV) 9-11 p.m. Peter Strauss stars as a man sentenced to life in prison with little hope—until he discovers a gift for running.



© Copyright, United Features

Mon., Mar. 19—*You're the Greatest, Charlie Brown* (CBS-TV) 8-8:30 p.m. Chuck enters the Junior Olympics in the decathlon event. His main rival: the mysterious Masked Marvel. Guess who that is!

(TV listings are subject to change. Check local schedule for exact date and time.)



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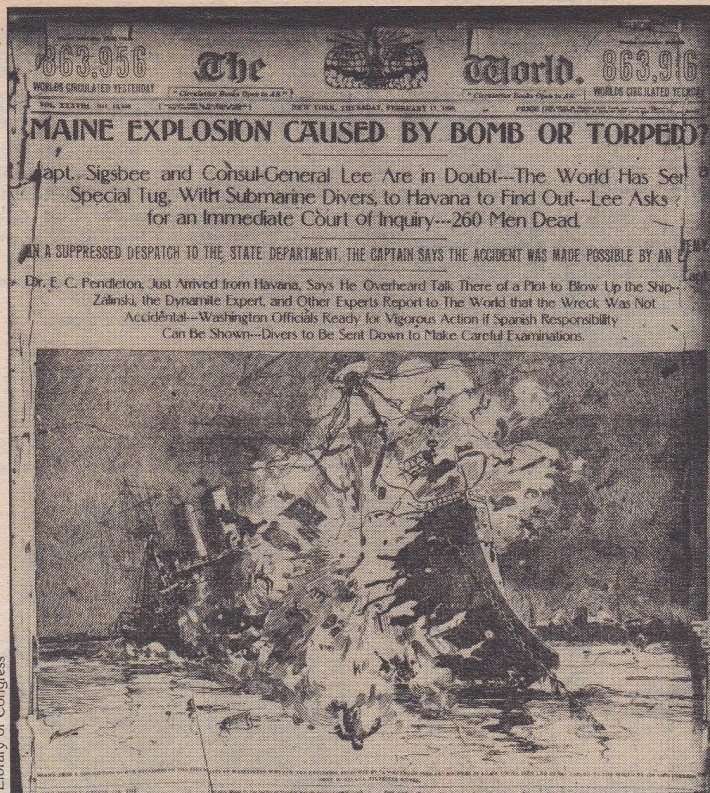
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JS379



Pulitzer's paper, *The World*, also ran sensational stories on the disaster.

(Continued from page 8)

Hold the presses. I'm coming in to write that story myself. We're going to spread it over the entire front page. **THIS MEANS WAR!**

(John Lane puts down the phone and rushes out to the newsroom where the night staff of reporters are gathered.)

Lane: We're going to hold the presses, boys. Mr. Hearst will be right down to rewrite the front page.

(Hearst enters still wearing his evening tuxedo.)

Hearst (smiles and rubs his hands): I was thinking of a new headline on my way over here. How's this: **THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WARSHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY.** Then we'll put in a drawing of the *Maine* anchored over an underwater mine with wires leading to a Spanish fort.

Lane (horrified): But Mr. Hearst, we can't do that!

Hearst (irritably): Who says we can't?

Lane: Because the story isn't true. The Captain of the *Maine* lived through the disaster and has wired back to hold off on public opinion

until after an official investigation. No government or Navy official believes the Spaniards blew up that ship. The last thing they want is war with the United States.

Hearst: Balderdash! I'll say what I want to say. And what I say makes better reading than what you just said. When I get through, every red-blooded American will believe me. Now, let's get to work rewriting the front page. I want to scoop every other paper—especially *The World*.

ACT FOUR

The Journal newsroom on April 19, 1898. The entire staff is gathered there, talking excitedly in low voices.

Millie Drew: Well, what do you think will happen now?

Spear: I think Congress will vote for war. After all, Hearst has been whipping up public frenzy for two months now.

Goldberg (sarcastically): For two months? Ha! Two years is more like it!

Miller (sadly shaking his head): Such out-and-out propaganda. I can't believe the public fell for it. They're screaming for war with Spain—even though President McKinley

keeps saying the explosion was an accident.

Goldberg: We all know Hearst can outshout the President. Did you hear what the Spanish ambassador said? He said this newspaper has more power than the U.S. government!

Spear: Not only this newspaper. Pulitzer has been printing some sensational stories in his paper, too. Both he and Hearst have been playing up the *Maine* incident to boost the sales of their papers.

Drew: Shh...here comes Mr. Lane and the boss.

Lane: Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Hearst has some news.

Hearst (beaming): Staff, I want to say how proud I am of you and the part you have all played in bringing about this glorious day for America. Congress has declared war on Spain.

Spear (groans): I'm afraid I'll never live down my part in this.

Hearst: We must not let up. We've got to keep public enthusiasm high. I want to put out a special edition with the headline in four-inch type. It will say: **NOW TO AVENGE THE MAINE.** And above the headline I'll put the words, "How do you like the *Journal's* war?"

Miller: I can't believe he's calling it **OUR** war!

Spear: He's being honest, for once. Well, gang, back to work to keep the old propaganda flowing.

Goldberg (grins): At least our old friend, Teddy Roosevelt, will get his wish. He said he wants to charge up San Juan hill with his Rough Riders. Guess he'll be on the first boat to Cuba.

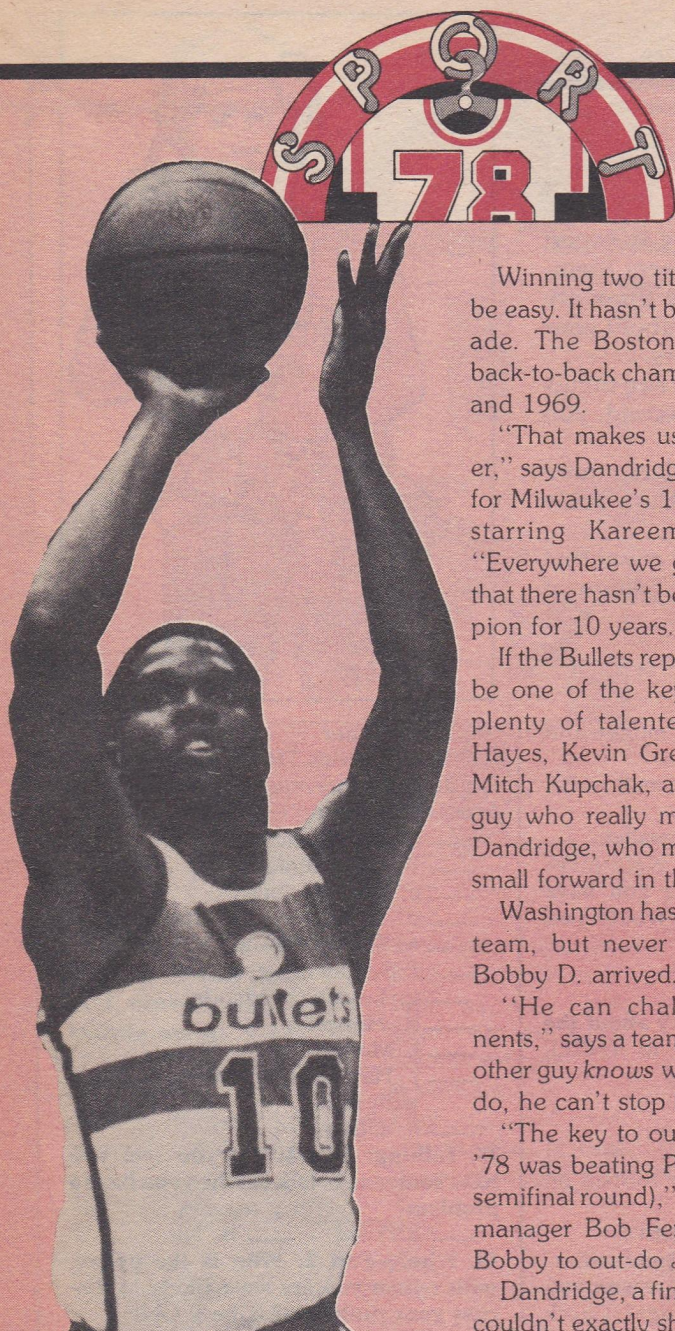
Drew (shakes her head): Honestly, I don't understand you fellows. You act like this war is unnecessary.

(The reporters laugh.)

Miller: Hearst got his wish too. He's ballyhooed this struggling old paper to the top of the heap. Now he can sleep at night knowing he's outselling everybody, especially Pulitzer's *World*.

Spear: And we can stay awake at night knowing what we've done to make everybody...remember the *Maine*.

The End



Bullet Bob And His Winning Streak

Bob Dandridge isn't greedy. He's got one win under his belt. Now he wants to make it two. That's not too much to ask, is it?

What Bobby wants two of, of course, is NBA championships. His team, the Washington Bullets, won the whole "basketball of wax" last spring. And they're looking for a repeat performance this time around.

"I think we can do it," says the 6-6, 195-pounder. "All of our proven players are back this year. We won it after a season of injuries in '78. And, as a result, we're a better team now."

Winning two titles in a row won't be easy. It hasn't been done in a decade. The Boston Celtics last won back-to-back championships in 1968 and 1969.

"That makes us work even harder," says Dandridge, who also played for Milwaukee's 1971 NBA champs, starring Kareem Abdul-Jabbar. "Everywhere we go, the papers say that there hasn't been a repeat champion for 10 years."

If the Bullets repeat, Dandridge will be one of the keys. Sure there are plenty of talented players—Elvin Hayes, Kevin Grevey, Wes Unseld, Mitch Kupchak, and others. But the guy who really makes it happen is Dandridge, who may just be the best small forward in the game.

Washington has always had a good team, but never a great one until Bobby D. arrived.

"He can challenge the opponents," says a teammate. "Even if the other guy *knows* what Bob is going to do, he can't stop him."

"The key to our championship in '78 was beating Philadelphia (in the semifinal round)," says Bullet general manager Bob Ferry. "It was up to Bobby to out-do Julius Erving."

Dandridge, a fine defensive player, couldn't exactly shut down The Doctor. Julius averaged 21.5 points per game. But Dandridge poured in 23.2 ppg and Washington ended Philly's season, winning the series four games to two.

Bullet coach Dick Motta loves Dandridge. "He's a team man," says Motta. "A real pro. He's a great shooter from the corner, a great passer, and, when necessary, a great one-on-one player. No one gets back on defense any better either. He's not flashy. Sometimes he doesn't get the credit he deserves. But he's a winner—and his teammates and coaches appreciate that!"

Can Bobby and the Bullets make it two in a row? It'll be tough. But they have a shot!

—Bruce Weber

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NISO POLL NO. 4

This Survey Is About You!

These days it seems as though just about everybody claims to be an expert on teenagers. But the best authorities on the subject are teenagers themselves. So we've put together this special poll of questions we think are tougher than any we've asked before. We'd like to find out more about your view of the world, and how you see yourself and other teenagers.

As you answer the questions on this page, it is important to keep two things in mind. First, this is *not* a test. All we want are your opinions. Second, you don't have to give us your name.

We hope you choose to join us in letting the rest of our nation learn more about young people today. Results will continue to be reported in our weekly Scholastic Youth Poll newspaper column.

IMPORTANT: Do NOT send us this ballot. Your views will *not* count that way. Your votes MUST be on a special form in the Teachers' Edition of this magazine.

PLEASE CHECK: I am male ☐ female ☐

1. Wealth: If you were (are) working, and you inherited enough money to live on for the rest of your life, would you continue to hold a job?

☐ a. Yes. ☐ b. No.

2. Spending: What would you do with most of this new-found money? (You may pick up to THREE choices.)

- ☐ a. Buy things for myself and my family (such as cars, homes, clothing, and trips).
- ☐ b. Set aside the money for education (for example, pay for college for me and my brothers or sisters).
- ☐ c. Give the money to my family to open up a business of our own.
- ☐ d. Try to make more money by investing in a business.
- ☐ e. Put the money in a savings account.
- ☐ f. Give the money to groups that do things to help people.
- ☐ g. Other.

3. Time: If you decided you had enough money, and did not want to hold a job, how would you spend most of your time? (Check ONE.)

- ☐ a. Traveling.
- ☐ b. Doing volunteer work for a worthy cause.
- ☐ c. Going to movies, museums, sporting events, concerts, art galleries, etc.
- ☐ d. Studying (this includes reading books and magazines; taking courses in art and music; and learning new skills, such as a language, a musical instrument, or carpentry).
- ☐ e. Other.

4. Honesty: Part 1: If you found a wallet containing \$300, what would you do? (Check ONE.)

☐ a. Try to return the money and wallet.

☐ b. Keep the money, mail wallet to owner.

☐ c. Keep money and wallet.

5. Honesty: Part 2: A store clerk gives you too much change after you have paid for a purchase. What would you do?

☐ a. Return the money.

☐ b. Keep the money.

6. Fears: What do you worry about the most? (You may pick up to THREE choices from the list below.)

- ☐ a. School.
- ☐ b. Friends.
- ☐ c. Money.
- ☐ d. Being attacked or robbed on the street.
- ☐ e. Losing a close relative.
- ☐ f. Finding a job after graduation.

7. Drugs: What is the main reason you think some teenagers use drugs? (Check ONE.)

- ☐ a. They are unhappy and want to escape their problems.
- ☐ b. To get "high."
- ☐ c. To go along with their friends.
- ☐ d. To rebel against adults.
- ☐ e. To experiment, out of curiosity.
- ☐ f. Other.

8. You: Which THREE of the following are most important to you personally for you to have? (Check up to THREE.)

- ☐ a. Intelligence
- ☐ b. Good Looks.
- ☐ c. Athletic ability.
- ☐ d. Popularity.
- ☐ e. Sense of humor.
- ☐ f. School achievement.
- ☐ g. Honesty.
- ☐ h. Loyalty to friends.
- ☐ i. Closeness to family.
- ☐ j. Money.



MYRON GROSSMAN

☐ k. Other.

9. Friends: Which THREE of the following do you value most in choosing your friends? (Check up to THREE.)

- ☐ a. Intelligence.
- ☐ b. Good looks.
- ☐ c. Athletic ability.
- ☐ d. Popularity.
- ☐ e. Sense of humor.
- ☐ f. School achievement.
- ☐ g. Loyalty to friends.
- ☐ h. Honesty.
- ☐ i. Money.
- ☐ j. Having opinions that agree with mine.
- ☐ k. Other.

10. Talking: Part 1: Do you feel you have someone to talk to when you have a problem?

☐ a. Yes. ☐ b. No.

11. Who?—Part 2: Who is the person with whom you are most likely to discuss your problems? (Check ONE.)

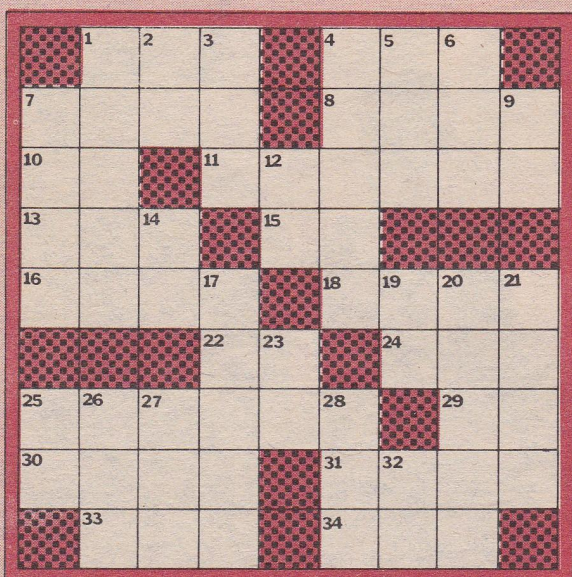
- ☐ a. Mother.
- ☐ b. Father.
- ☐ c. Sister or brother.
- ☐ d. Girlfriend or boyfriend.
- ☐ e. Teacher.
- ☐ f. Member of the clergy (such as Priest, Minister, Rabbi).
- ☐ g. Guidance counselor.
- ☐ h. Other.
- ☐ i. Don't want to talk to anyone.

12. Cults: How do you feel about cults? (Check ONE.)

- ☐ a. Appeal to me; have thought of joining.
- ☐ b. Scare me; fear they would take over my mind.
- ☐ c. Fine for others; not for me.

13. Religion: How important is religion to you? (Check ONE.)

- ☐ a. Very important.
- ☐ b. Somewhat important.
- ☐ c. Not important.



Today, many species of wildlife are threatened with extinction. Starred clues refer to the article on pp. 9-12.

ACROSS

- *1. Some hunters kill animals for their ____.
4. Baseball players use this.
7. Eat dinner.
8. Covered with ice.
10. Indefinite article.
- *11. A dam project in Tennessee was cancelled to protect the snail ____, a tiny fish.
- *13. The greatest danger to wildlife survival is ____.
15. South Dakota (abbr.).
16. Watery snow or mud.
18. Do the crawl, butterfly, or backstroke.
22. To see your throat, the doctor may ask you to say ____.
24. Adam and ____.
- *25. Due to laws and special care, the number of whooping ____ has increased.
29. Either.

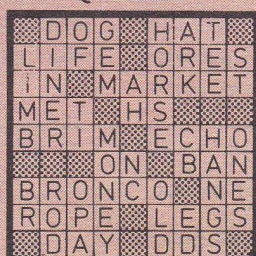
- *30. The ____ eagle is an endangered species.
- *31. In the U.S., 34 million ____s have been set aside as wildlife refuges.
33. A vote for.
- *34. High ____ and road construction is one threat to wildlife.

DOWN

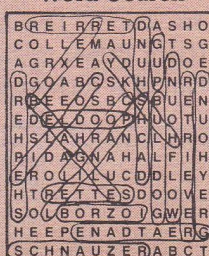
1. Last.
2. Prefix meaning *not*, as in ____happy.
3. A color on the U.S. flag.
- *4. Some ____ change their migratory patterns in order to survive.
- *5. The Endangered Species ____ was passed in 1973.
6. Golfers use this.
- *7. Electric power ____ can be a threat to wildlife.
9. Title before a medical doctor's name.
12. In the same way: "Do ____ I do."
14. A vote against.
- *17. The giant ____ bear is an endangered species.
19. You and I.
- *20. Elephants are hunted for their ____ tusks.
21. Nothing more, or other than.
23. That man.
25. Kind of radio.
26. Beam of light.
27. Alcoholic beverage.
28. Witnessed.
32. California (abbr.).

Solution to February 22

Quizword



Word Search



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Riddle

Q.: How do rabbits eat eggs?

A.: Bunny-side up!

Troy Miranda, Ewa Beach, HA



It's countdown time in Hollywood. On April 8, the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences will hand out Oscars to their choices for the best motion pictures of 1978.

How would you like to beat the Academy to the punch? Just fill in the ballot on this page with your choices for the Son of Oscar Awards, and mail it to us. We'll add up the winners and let those Hollywood moviemakers know what you like—and hate.

When movies were good in 1978, they were tops. When they were bad (and too many of them were), they were awful. So while you're deciding which were which, here are my choices. No, I'm not telling you how to vote—just trying to get in on the fun.

Best Movie. In my opinion, the least a movie can do is be entertaining. But the movies you don't forget are more than that. They give you new insights, touch your heart and

mind, become part of the way you look at the world. The two films that did all these things for me this year were *Heaven Can Wait* (a bittersweet comedy) and *Days of Heaven* (a tragedy about migrant workers in Texas in the early 1900's).

Runners-up in the "Best Movie" category were: *Grease* (a high-energy spoof of kids in the 1950's); *Invasion of the Body Snatchers* (spooky science fiction about pods taking over the world); *The Buddy Holly Story* (Gary Busey made this biographical film of a rock 'n' roll pioneer some-

thing special); and *Comes a Horseman* (a new look at an old kind of movie—the Western).

Best Actor: Warren Beatty in *Heaven Can Wait*.

Best Actress: Jane Fonda in *Comes a Horseman*.

Best Supporting Players: Dyan Cannon in *Heaven Can Wait*; George Grizzard in *Comes A Horseman*.

Worst Movie. Sometimes when you go to the movies, you just can't win for losing. 1978 had a lot of those kind of losers, but tops (in my opinion) of the bottom of the barrel were *The Swarm*, *Uncle Joe Shannon*, *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band*, and *Every Which Way But Loose*.

Now let me know what you think! Mail your ballot to Son of Oscar, Junior Scholastic, 50 West 44 St., New York, NY 10036. Ballots must reach us by April 6. Results will be in a later issue.

—Margaret Ronan

Best Movie _____

Best Actress _____

My Name _____

Best Actor _____

Worst Movie _____

Address _____



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SAMPLE BOOK!

PICK YOUR PRIZES . . . OR KEEP \$1.00 A BOX CASH! Earn PRIZES, CASH or both AT ABSOLUTELY NO COST TO YOU by selling beautiful Olympic All-Occasion Cards and Notes, Personalized Stationery and Gifts from FREE 1979 Sample Book.

- **IT'S FUN! IT'S EASY!** Anyone's a prospect . . . friends, neighbors, relatives . . . and everyone's thrilled by Olympic's high quality and low price. (Some cards cost customers less than 10¢ each.)
- **YOU PAY NOTHING . . . OWE NOTHING . . . SO JOIN NOW!** Call our FREE MemberPhone® number OR use the postage-free label from this ad. Either way, you'll receive our FREE Prize Catalog and Sales Kit, FREE Sample Book . . . everything you need to earn PRIZES or CASH the proven Olympic way!

**PLEASE . . . operators can only enroll new members . . . CANNOT ANSWER QUESTIONS OR INQUIRIES.*

OLYMPIC SALES CLUB, INC.
Dept. 79JS5, Enfield, Connecticut 06082

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2 WAYS TO START
MAIL FREE →
OR PHONE FREE ↓

DIAL (TOLL FREE)
1-800-528-6050*
(In Arizona: 1-602-955-9714)



**ASK FOR
EXTENSION 319**

Any day . . . Any hour!
Give our operator
your name, address
(zip code please), and
our Department
Number 79JS5.

**PLEASE . . . MemberPhone operators can only enroll new members . . . CANNOT ANSWER QUESTIONS OR INQUIRIES. Service not available from Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or Canada - (please use reply label →).*

Cut Out - Fill In - PASTE OR TAPE TO FRONT OF YOUR ENVELOPE NO STAMP NEEDED!

name _____
address _____
city _____
state _____ zip _____

Parent to
initial here

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POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE



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